

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.:  
THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1868.

## The Democratic Convention.

The "unterrified" are having a very exciting time in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, and the proceedings of their convention are interesting if not instructive to men of all political parties. On the twelfth ballot Chase received one-half a vote which created the wildest enthusiasm. The house came down with deafening applause, and it was several minutes before the voting could be proceeded with. The half vote was given by California. A Kentucky delegate declared the applause for Chase to be from the gallery, when a Pennsylvanian said Democrats had a right to applaud for whom they pleased. The Pennsylvanian was right.

On the fourth ballot when Horatio Seymour received nine votes from North Carolina he rose and with much emphasis, he was told, said:

"I trust I may be permitted now to make a single remark. Very much to my surprise my name has been mentioned. I must not be nominated by this Convention, as I could not accept its nomination if tendered, which I do not expect. My own inclinations prompted me to decline at the outset; my honor compels me to do so now. I am grateful for any expression of kindness. It must be distinctly understood that it is impossible, consistently with my position, to allow my name to be mentioned in this Convention against my protest."

## VERMONT FOR ENGLISH.

When the Secretary called the State of Vermont, H. B. Smith, on behalf of the delegation, said: Vermont presents no new candidate, but her representatives here will cast their votes as a unit for the only Democratic Governor in New England. Vermont will vote for Thomas E. English. [Applause.]

## TENNESSEE NOMINATES JOHNSON.

Thomas A. R. Nelson, on behalf of the Tennessee delegation, responded as follows: I am instructed by the Tennessee delegation to present to this Convention a gentleman whose name is well known to the members of the Convention, to the people of the United States, and to the civilized world. I am directed to present the name of one who for 33 years was associated with the Democratic party, and has been devoted to the maintenance and support of the Democratic principles; one whose life and position is an exemplification of the true equality of American institutions; one who, springing from poverty and obscurity, has attained the highest office within the gift of the people; one who has engaged in the mightiest political contest that our nation ever saw; one who was in favor of the Union in times that tried men's souls, and who was devoted to its support when the Union needed strength; one who, after his elevation to the Presidency, has been maligned, calumniated, traduced, vilified, and persecuted, by the Radical party; one who has stood up nobly to the principles of the Constitution, and who has exemplified the principles that are announced in our declaration of principles to-day; one who has boldly stood up for the Constitution against the efforts of those who have attempted to destroy it; who has stood up for the rights of the Executive and judicial departments against the tyrannical usurpations of Congress; one who has nobly borne himself in this contest while he has filled the place which was assigned him by the American people; one who has ever been faithful among the faithful; who, chosen by the people, has ever had their dearest interests at heart; one who deserves the confidence of the whole American people, and will faithfully discharge in time to come, as he has in times past, the duties which they have imposed upon him. I am directed to present to the members of the Convention the name of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. [Great Applause.]

The Secretary called the State of Texas. The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Texas makes no nomination.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE.

The following concerning a "grand Democratic Barbecue" is from the New York Sun of Tuesday:

The atmosphere of the city had become so impregnated with politics, that yesterday it was thought necessary that the delegates should betake themselves away from its noxious influences to the purer air of the country, where they might recuperate their energies for the work of to-day. This was intended to be accomplished by getting up a grand barbecue, with the roast ox left out, like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet omitted, at the Lion Park, on Eighth avenue, corner of 10th street. A cool and refreshing breeze blew from Westchester county and from the open side of the grand Belvedere; the sun was hidden behind thick clouds which threatened rain all day, but by special arrangement with the clerk of the weather office, who has been promised a position in the Custom House, the storm was postponed to a more convenient season, and did not come till the company had arrived.

The large hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Over the platform hung effigies of "Old Greenbacks," and Hoffman; on the right McClellan, Hancock, Seymour, and English looked down on their audience; while on the left, Sherman, Hendricks, and Farragut occupied rather anomalous positions near "Young Greenbacks." Mrs. Columbia occupied two pagodas, one on each side of the platform. The old lady was handsomely dressed and looked gay and happy. Transparencies hung around the room and in the grounds on lines stretched from tree to tree, and adding much to the brilliancy of the occasion. In the surrounding grounds tables were occupied by visitors who listened to a feast of music from two most excellent bands, enjoyed a flow of beer served by hot and bustling waiters. It was at first intended to roast an ox whole, but an agreement could not be effected. It was also intended that delegates should be present, but more pressing business intervened. A first-

class supper was served at 6 o'clock to the invited guests.

Soon after Coroner Schirmer nominated Mr. Chas. G. Loew, as President of the meeting.

Mr. Loew said he hesitated in taking the place of the Mayor, from whom he received a note stating he could not leave the Convention, as the balloting was going on. He concluded a neat speech by introducing the Hon. Richard O'Gorman, for whom three cheers were given. He said it was twenty-one golden years since he sailed over the lovely Rhine and studied European history in the German land. New York is the first German city in the Western world. We have not the inspiration of the castles of the Rhine, but within our sight is McGowan's pass, where the American fathers fought the battles which we have to fight in our time. We must do our duty in this land of ours. [Applause.] The great Democratic Convention will lead the way in which we are to follow. We all love this land and the Democratic party for that is the party of the nation. [Applause.] He trusted the Convention would nominate such pilots as would lead it out of the stormy sea which environed it, and into safety. The Constitution must be preserved inviolable. [Applause.] He would not advance the interests of party if it were not for the good of the whole people. [Applause.] Abandon the Constitution and you have military law instead of the calm adjudication of the judge. Irish and Germans ought all to be friends in free America, to which they come from the tyranny of Europe. Our very hopes are knit up in the perpetuity of this Union, and in the Union of this land. The speaker resumed his seat amid loud applause. The Hon. Andrew Jackson Rogers, of New Jersey, followed in the same speech he delivered last week up town. As usual he revolved at the "contemplation of the late bloody strife," dwelt on the "fearful debt," and wound up with his oft-repeated denunciation of the negro. He believed the Almighty was opposed to the Radical party, for he took away Lincoln and left the noble Johnson in his place.

Among the guests were the immortal "Big Judge," who was fat and as jolly as a pig. His opinion was that God would be the man. Mr. O'Gorman would give no opinion, but was determined to support the nominee who ever he might be. Jack Rogers loved Pendleton well, but success more. The assemblage did not break up till a late hour.

## SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

There was a sharp row in the Illinois delegation when the first vote was taken by States. Gov. Richardson, chairman of the Illinois delegation, responded to "No" for that State; Mr. Dowdell, of the same delegation, rising indignantly, said a portion of the delegation had voted "Yes." Gov. Richardson said the State Convention had instructed the delegates to vote as a unit—and more than two thirds had voted "No." Mr. Dowdell asserted that the instructions applied only to the vote for Presidential candidate. Gov. R., with emphasis, said the instructions would apply to everything, and the record was made to suit his view of the case.

Among the number ushered in with great economy on Tuesday, was Miss Susan B. Anthony, a tall, rather gaunt lady of middle age in spectacles and black garments, who listened to the reading of her own memorial from the Secretary's table with a grave solemnity in striking contrast with the hilarity with which the document was received by the assembled delegates to whom it was addressed. Miss Anthony's presence did not create the sensation she seemed to expect, and she soon after withdrew.

At a meeting of Pendletonians the other evening, one of the unwashed cried out as one of the advocates of the popular Ohioan advanced on the stage—"Wash me clean! Wash me clean!" "Shut up!" cried a suppresser of tubulence. "Don't disturb the meeting." "Wash me clean! Wash me clean!" vehemently and persistently exclaimed the ardent Pendletonian. "Put him out!" A disturbance was brewing. At this juncture a mild and benevolent looking gentleman, with a high forehead, normal mustache and auburn locks, came forward and appealed for a moment's silence, which was accorded. He said—"No doubt, the audience labors under a mistake. My jubilant friend had recognized in me an old friend. I am familiarly known at home in Cincinnati as Wash McLean, and I flatter myself I am something of a clean lipped champion of the illustrious son of Ohio." Then there were three rousing cheers for Wash McLean.

RENOMINATED.—Hon. John A. Bingham was renominated for Congress in the Sixteenth District of Ohio, by acclamation. This is Mr. Bingham's seventh nomination.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

The resolutions endorsing the Democratic Convention and pledging support to its nominees, which was reported by a committee to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at New York Tuesday, were discussed and adopted. Gen. Ewing being called for, appeared and read a resolution favoring the preservation of the integrity of the National securities, and the withdrawal of the National currency and the substitution of greenbacks, as being a policy not favoring the few repudiation. Gen. McQuade, of New York, repudiated the introduction of the question of finances as calculated to distract the attention of the convention from the great issues before the soldiers and sailors, which were the consideration of the duty of the soldiers in the next Presidential election. This matter was further discussed and the resolution was referred. The platform of the Democratic Convention was read and a resolution accepting the same was unanimously carried.

Major General S. B. Buckner, of the late Confederate army, made an address, and Gen. McQuade also spoke. Resolutions affirming the continuance of the confidence and love entertained by the convention for Gen. George B. McClellan, and approving in the highest terms the action of President Johnson in removing Stanton from the office of Secretary of War were carried, and the convention adjourned sine die at 4 o'clock.

## The Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at New York, on the 8th instant. Succeeding this the platform proper, is an "arraignment" of the Republican party, which we shall publish with our comments to-morrow. The third, fourth, and fifth resolutions were received with great applause. The platform is as follows:

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do with the return of peace demand:

First—Immediate restoration of all the States in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second—Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, being applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth—Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth—Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in the time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh—Reform of abuses in the administration; the expulsion of corrupt men from office; the abrogation of useless offices; the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish all examples, and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

Who Are the People of the Southern States?

In a recent letter to a friend in Ohio, now published for effect in the New York Convention, Chief Justice Chase says:

What I desire for the Southern States is peace and prosperity, with all disfranchisements and disabilities removed, and all rights restored to all citizens. But the practical disposal of the question of suffrage, as well as all other domestic questions, is for the people of the States themselves, not for outsiders. On this question I adhere to my old States rights doctrines. In the event of nomination and success, I trust I should so act that neither the great party which makes the nomination, nor the great body of patriotic citizens whose co-operation would insure success, would have any cause to regret their action. It is an intense desire with me to see the Democratic party meeting the questions of the day in the spirit of the day, and assuring itself a long duration of ascendancy. It can do so if it will.

It is obvious that the meaning of all this depends upon the sense put upon the words "the people of the States." The Republicans consider the people of the Southern States to be the white and black inhabitants thereof; the Democrats whom Mr. Chase desires to influence, consider the words to mean the white inhabitants. The purpose of the Chief Justice is to use expressions which can be interpreted in a double sense—a deceit unworthy of any man, and specially unworthy of a Chief Justice.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S FUNERAL ADDRESSES.—At the funeral of Heber C. Kimball, recently, Brigham Young made the following address:

Brother Heber C. Kimball has been my first counsellor for almost 24 years. I am happy to state it is a matter of great joy to me; this is the third counsellor that has fallen asleep since I have stood to counsel this people, and they have died in the faith, full of hope; their lives were filled up with good works, full of faith, comfort, peace and joy to their brethren. In the 14 years that Brother Joseph presided over the Church, three of the prominent counsel he had had apostatized. I have not been under the necessity of mourning and lamenting over the apostasy of any one of my counsellors, and I hope I never shall. I had rather bury them by the score than see one of them apostatize.

THE FOURTH IN PARIS.—Independence day was celebrated by the Americans in Paris in a spirited manner. A grand dinner and ball was given, which was very fully attended by the French and American ladies and gentlemen.

"Mischief that may be helped is hard to know," said Lord Brooke. But the mischief that time would work on the human hair may be forever avoided by the use of Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative, which never fails to bring back the hair to its original beauty.—Rochester Democrat.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE would give this notice to our former friends and patrons, that on and after the 1st day of June, 1868, we shall sell our goods

## STRICTLY CASH

—AND—

## ONE PRICE!!!

Having had sufficient experience in the old-fashioned system of doing business, we have concluded to make a change, and try the Cash System, believing that we can sell our goods cheaper by adopting such a rule—Although a novelty in St. Albans, we are determined to try the plan. We have on hand a large stock of

## READY MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

## Furnishing Goods,

Which under this plan we will agree to sell 15 per cent less than any other firm in town that do business on the credit system.

Take notice and govern yourself accordingly.

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The Full Amount of Insurance is Paid.

It has paid in losses to its Policy Holders over \$500,000, and has never contested a claim during the 17 years of its existence. No extra Premiums charged for insuring.

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A Policy in the PHOENIX is properly called a Whole World Policy. It insures the insured to travel or reside at will anywhere in the United States or Europe, at any season of the year, without extra charge.

NELSON H. ARMINGTON, Agent,

For Franklin, Grand Isle and Lamotte counties, C. L. BALDWIN, State Agent, Rutland, Vt.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This remedy has long been cherished by the community, for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of cough, cold, influenza, sore throat, bronchitis, whooping cough, croup, asthma, inflammation of the lungs; while even consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

Letter from Elder H. L. Gilman,

A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL IN VERMONT.

GLOVER, Vt., June 29, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Son,

Gents:—I hereby certify that I have been troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs, have applied to several physicians for help, and have tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones that have been recommended, without receiving any assistance, but had been growing weaker and weaker, until, hearing of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry about a year since, I commenced using it, with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints.

H. L. GILMAN.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

AMESBURY, Mass., Oct. 13th, 1863.  
Mr. Grace:—Having been affected grievously for several weeks with a severe abscess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy cure. I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues. Yours with respect, JAMES BEAN.  
I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement.

H. S. DEARBORN, M.D.

Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston, Proprietors.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents a box. By mail 35 cents. 219-4w.

Dissolution.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Soule & Bentley, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due the firm are hereby transferred to A. G. Soule, and all liabilities to be settled by said Soule, who will continue the business at the old stand.

A. G. SOULE.

H. E. BENTLEY.

Fairfield, June 22d, 1868.

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CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$3,623,806.78.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$2,000,000.00.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$1,500,000.00.

SECURITY INSURANCE CO. OF

NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$1,177,777.12.

LORILLARD FIRE INS. COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$1,500,000.00.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE IN. CO.

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$75,000.00.

CORN EXCHANGE INS. COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$550,000.00.

ROGER WILLIAMS INS. COMPY

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$201,353.81.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE CO.

OF GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURP. US. \$218,329.18.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF

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The Oldest and Largest Mutual Insurance Company in the United States.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$25,000,000.00.

Life Insurance.

Either separately or combined, at the lowest rates of Premium in the

TRAVELLER'S INSURANCE CO.

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CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$1,000,000.00.

All losses promptly attended to and settled at this Agency. Large Security, Fair Profits, and Prompt Payment.

Insurance to any amount effected on the most satisfactory terms.

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Opposite Store of Saxe & Place in building formerly occupied by S. S. & J. A. Boland. Ladies will find here a complete and choice assortment of Fancy Dry goods last received from market, such as

Laces,

Fringes all colors,

Edgings,

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Muslins,

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Collars, Cuffs

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Fans, a rich lot.

Valencienes and Thread Lace

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A nice line of French Cambrics and Fancy Laces. A new Kid Glove, which surpasses anything yet brought into this market, and wears well. All of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves.

Dress and Cloak making in all its varieties under the skillful supervision of Miss Ellen Moore, long and favorably known to the inhabitants of this village and vicinity.

Agent for WILCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machines.

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THE ST. ALBANS BRIGADE BAND

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PARADES,

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Of all sizes on hand. We offer a full and complete assortment of

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And are constantly receiving consignments of a superior article of Oak and Hemlock Harness Leather, Patent Collar and Russet, Grain and Split Siding and Winder, Hard and soft Dash, Laminated Oil Top and

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